

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. S. MURDOCK, Editor.

The comet of last week, is now spoken of as the "go it," and has become the hobby of the kids.

St. Louis is to have the new Union depot that has long been talked about, and it is to be the costliest in the world.

As the advance guard of jobless statesmanship, the Washington Post says Hon. John Jay Ingalls presents a most picturesque appearance. He did "live" in that position, but the picturesque has been destroyed by the thing being made common, hence vulgar.

Chauncey Depew characterizes the result of the election as a "eulogy of Cleveland in figures." Wonder if Chauncey is jealous of his eulogy preserves? It will be remembered that he did something in that line and to the same subject not very long ago.

The farmers' congress just held at Omaha adopted resolutions demanding the enactment of a more stringent law for the regulation of interstate commerce. That was easy enough done; much easier than getting the enactment demanded. Now that the Democracy are in control the farmers, and the country will learn to labor and to wait.

With Hill and millionaire brewer Murphy in the senate from New York it is likely to be a repetition of the Cocking, Platt and Garfield, with a big question mark as to which wins—Tosque Capital.

As to the political outcome few people care a haub; but every one would wish that no Gutierrez should appear upon the scene.

The Democratic party is in control of the country, and the Democrats of the south are in control of the Democratic party. The southern Democratic congressmen will have a majority in the house caucus and Mr. Oates of Alabama no doubt tells the truth when he says: "This will be a little rough on the Democrats outside of the solid south, but the south is in the saddle and it is all right for that section, and we propose to run things according to the dictates of our own appetites."

The biennial report of the state treasurer just issued shows the amount of state bonds outstanding to be only \$801,000. The total municipal indebtedness is \$37,817,753. Warranted county leads with a total debt of \$2,634,054. Leavenworth county is next with \$1,828,510, Atchison third and Sedgewick fourth with \$1,117,000. This showing places Sedgewick decidedly in the lead. It is not only one of the most populous and wealthy, with a less burden of debt than either of the foremost counties, but has more to show for its investments and obligations in the way of public improvements than any in the state.

A new time card went into effect on the Santa Fe system at noon Sunday. By this new schedule several changes are made in the running of trains. One additional train each way daily is added to the excellent service on the main line east and west. The new train will be known as the California Limited when west bound and as the Columbia Limited when east bound. Going west it will carry passengers for southern California and it will be the fastest train in the Santa Fe service, the time having been shortened seven hours by its schedule between Kansas City and Los Angeles. This train will carry only first class coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

The United States District court for the Topeka district is in session in that city this week, Judge Riner presiding. Among the important cases to be passed upon are those brought by District Attorney J. W. Ayl in the name of the United States to dissolve the Trans-Missouri freight association, under the anti-trust law. The question raised is the right of railroad companies to combine for the purpose of controlling rates on their roads. If decided in favor of the government it will be the greatest step in the direction of preventing the formation of trusts that has ever been made. It is almost certain that an appeal will be taken to the supreme court, as both sides seem determined to press the case to a final issue while it is in hand. The case was argued before Judge Riner at Cheyenne several months ago and has been held under advisement until the present time. The decision is awaited by the public with more than ordinary interest.

THERE IS DISCONTENT.

There is an element in the Republican party, and it is the radical one, which is becoming quite sore over the hypocrisy and treachery of the self-constituted leaders of prohibition in Kansas. The late appeal, made by the Voice, the national organ of prohibition, to Republicans to abandon the party of progress, of humanity and freedom and join the cause of a single idea, and that of doubtful results, seems to not only have aroused, but embittered men who have been strong advocates of prohibition as a test of Republican faith. The Eagle is hearing from a number of such, but as the publication of these individual views and sore protests might result in more harm than good it is probably the wisest to dismiss them with only this editorial reference and acknowledgment, and then wait until something like an equilibrium has been regained. We were particularly struck with one gentleman's declaration. He is one among the solid and prosperous farmers of an adjoining county, and for many years prominent for his advocacy of prohibition planks and legislation. Reviewing the results of the election in his own representative district, which has been overwhelmingly Republican and overwhelmingly for prohibition, but in which an outspoken Republican prohibitionist was defeated by a Fusionist and a vehement opponent of prohibition, he says: "I shall not leave the state, in disgust, but next to my religion comes my belief in the principles of the party of Lincoln, and from this time on I will vote against the doctrine and policy which seem responsible for all our

cranks upon the one hand and all our time serving demagogues upon the other."

Of this same spirit is an eight page protest received from Lyons, on last Friday, the opening paragraph of which reads: "We, the undersigned Republicans of Rice county, Kansas, in view of the action of a political organization styling itself the Prohibition Party, and especially because of the inconsistent course of certain prominent individuals of that party, do hereby pledge ourselves and our influence in bringing about a re-submission of the prohibitory amendment to the legal voters of the state."

Following the above some twenty-five reasons are assigned for the step, the principal ones seeming to be based on the unfaithfulness of the extreme advocates of prohibition.

WHAT TO GIVE THANKS FOR.

In his Thanksgiving sermon in Atlanta last Thursday, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald of the Southern Methodist church, injected politics enough to make the discourse spicy. In answer to the question, "For What Should We Be Thankful?" he said among other things:

"As citizens we can all properly join in this Thanksgiving. As Democrats, you can thank God for what you have just received. As Republicans, you can thank God for what you have had. As third parties, you can thank God for what you hope to get hereafter. As prohibitionists, you can thank God for the grace of hopefulness and perseverance under difficulties. As naysayers, you can thank God that if you are few you are also elect. As native born citizens, you can thank God that you were born in this land of liberty. As foreign born citizens, you may thank God who made your way to this country of your choice and your love. As white people, you can rejoice that you are the children of One Father. As colored people, you can rejoice that you are also the children of God. Let us all, then, join in a thanksgiving song, and let its melody roll all over the land."

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Chickasha is the Rock Island division point below Caldwell.

Congressman Peol, of Arkansas, is the latest candidate who is announced as an aspirant for Judge Shackelford's official shoes.

An Indian now languishes in the El Reno jail for having buried an Indian babe alive. The offense was committed in the Chickasaw country.

The Kingfisher Free Press says that the man who starts a prairie fire and willfully lets it spread over the country, deserves hanging and will likely get it.

An injunction has been served on the commissioners of county H restraining them from counting the votes. It is claimed that the election laws were not complied with.

The jury found Matt McClaskey of Payne county guilty of the murder of John J. Anderson, and assessed the penalty at imprisonment for life. The plea of the defense was "insanity."

The Indian commission now in the territory treating with the various tribes for their surplus lands, seem to be of the opinion that the Cherokee strip will be open to settlement in February.

The Watonga Rustler remarks that "the Choctaw railroad is beginning to head up the Canadian, and the iron horse will be heard within the limits of Watonga before another year rolls around."

The Walaga accident says that wolves killed a valuable horse for C.A. Martin, upon Persimmon creek, one night last week. Another gentleman also lost a horse in the same manner the same night.

It is rumored on what seems to be good authority, says the Chief, that Governor Wolf will call an extra session of the legislature, before congress convenes next month, for the purpose of considering the question of allotment or individualization of the tribal domain.

William Simmons, a trader at Hopkins, in the Cherokee strip, took to Anthony, Kan., last week a seven-foot panther, which he killed a few miles south of the line. Wednesday evening the animal appeared at Hopkins and killed an Indian child. Simmons pursued the animal to its den.

In a letter Congressman Peol, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on territories, says: "My term as congressman expires on the 4th of next March, but before that date I expect to see the bill passed both houses opening the Cherokee strip to white settlement. There will be no opposition to the bill. The strip is clear of cattle and there will be no obstacle thrown in the way this time, and the measure will go through and the country will be opened for settlement early next spring."

IN RE RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

"Justice, my lord, is all we hope; more we do not ask."

An American may not be able to shoe a horse, build a house or manage a business, but he can draft a law, establish a government, or write a constitution. Government is our "best bolt," platform is but a diversion, and amendments to fundamental law or statutes only short recesses from the daily grind of earning bread and butter. Of late railway legislation and investigation are challenging the attention of the shippers, producers and consumers of Kansas, all looking to relief from alleged overcharges, oppressions and discriminations.

As an American, therefore, it is desired to direct the attention of shippers, producers, consumers and legislators to a few facts, deemed worthy of investigation and publication, by our next legislature, to the end that we may know "where we are at" and legislate fairly, justly, and with wisdom toward the railroads and the people.

"Justice without wisdom is impossible."

FIRST. RAILWAY COST, BONDS, STOCK, WATERED STOCK AND DIVIDENDS.

We assert that a corporation, public in its nature, dependent on a government for its franchises, and powers, a mendicant for money to build with, is a proper subject for legislative inquiry. Few miles of railroad have been built in Kansas without municipal aid; city, township and county. Thousands of miles were built by congressional land grants. The cost of railroads, the maintenance and operation thereof is susceptible of mathematical calculation by a practical study and patient research.

A—We are informed that the A. T. & S. F. R. R. company owes over \$1,000,000. We suppose it has some amount or greater amount of stock. As the road originally was built from a congressional grant of lands; as the Kansas part of its road cost about \$12,000 per mile, as its stock has from time to time increased to two or three times its

cost, as its bonded debt looks unreasonable, it may not be undue to have a legislative inquiry as to the items of cost, bonds, stock, watered stock, salaries, expenses, other expenses and its interest and dividend account. The fact that its stock was par value and is now almost worthless, is at least on its face evidence of bad management, or worse than that.

B—The people of Kansas should pay a decent revenue to the railroad to enable it to maintain itself, pay its operating expenses and a fair rate of interest on the cost of the road and the yearly betterments, but not one cent should they pay for money expended in building or maintaining lines in other states. For example, if the cost of the road is \$20,000 per mile in Kansas, \$30,000 per mile in Missouri, \$40,000 per mile in Illinois and \$25,000 per mile in Colorado, the Kansas people should not be made to pay freight to maintain the road in any other state, and if we do it is wrong and should be remedied.

Again, if the bonds built the road, the position of stock holders in the road is that of the owner of land mortgaged by an owner for full value, viz: ownership an "equity of redemption" in the land. If the road cost \$30,000 per mile, equipped, then Kansas should pay 6 per cent, or 7 per cent, or 10 per cent, or 14 per cent above expenses of operating the railway as a profit to the company, which profit should be applied first to the interest on the bonded debt; second, the creation of a sinking fund; third, toward the redemption of the stock. And in justice to stockholders, the expense account should be kept as low as the same can be, consistent with able and thorough management.

Are Kansas shippers paying interest on the bonds issued to build the Santa Fe road in Missouri, Illinois, Colorado, Indian Territory and Texas?

Are they paying any greater pro rata of the interest on one hundred and fifty millions of bonds than justice demands?

Does Kansas pay, or has it paid dividends on stock or paying interest on more than the railroad cost?

C—If the cost of road is \$30,000 per mile (which we doubt), and bonds are issued for \$30,000 per mile and stock for \$30,000 per mile and there has ever, at any time, been an attempt to wring from Kansas shippers more than 6 or 7 per cent, on the cash above maintenance, expenses, equipments and betterments, then a wrong has been committed and should be remedied.

We believe that instead of paying 10 per cent, net on the cost of the road, that Kansas has for years paid at least 25 per cent, on the cost, and that the difference between what we should have paid and have paid has gone toward the construction and maintenance of the lines (paying and non-paying) beyond the limits of Kansas.

We believe that any railroad company that has a bonded debt equal to, or greater than the cost of the railroad, should be, by law, prohibited from declaring a dividend on its stock until it has paid its expense interest and betterment account, and has made a sinking fund to meet its bonded debt as it becomes due.

Is there any injustice in such law?

Can any one formulate a reasonable theory why the owner of an estate, mortgaged for its full value, should have a profit out of it? Has he any investment in it after borrowing its full value? Does he possess anything except a mere naked, salable equity which is not a loss when destroyed?

Is it not common report that the Santa Fe railroad's stock has been sold for the purpose of the mere purpose of controlling the railroad and fixing salaries for officers?

The bondholders own the train in reality—and perhaps should be in possession of their property. The stockholders have received, in law, all their investment, and as a matter of fact, are entitled to sympathy or consideration. If, however, inquiry develops that the bondholders and present stockholders are innocent and worthy holders of stocks and bonds, we confidently rely on the generosity and liberality of our legislature to take under their wings the hands of the unto others as we would they should do to you" under similar circumstances.

For fear we may be accused of rancor toward the Santa Fe railroad we will state that its financial condition from 1880 to last date has been a record for cost, and trying to earn a double dividend—one for bondholders, one for stockholders.

The Midland (now a part of the Frisco railroad) and Wichita and Colorado (now part of the Missouri Pacific railroad) had somewhat the same record in Wichita, and though none of these godparents are suspected of getting any great sum of money, yet it is a fact that the municipal bonds and railroad bonds overpaid the cost of the roads some \$7,000 per mile, and both were stocked at more than the Kansas bonds, being taxed on shipments on these roads more than simple even handed justice demands? If so there is a wrong—ergo: there must be a remedy. There is an old law maxia

"There is no wrong without a remedy; where right exists, remedy follows."

Nearly all railroads in Kansas have issued stock to municipalities for aid to build the railroad. Subsequently the railway coming at its own seduction has foreclosed its first mortgage, cut out all the stock and started the old road in business, like a bankrupt who has freed himself from debts and becomes in law a new creature.

F—A contemplation of these various phases of railways which I have only rumor for has led me to think that it would be interesting, useful, instructive, if not entertaining to our own erratic, wayward and beloved Kansas to have a thorough legislative investigation and published report on the following items:

First—The railroads chartered in Kansas, and what has become of them.

Second—The capital stock of each and how paid up.

Third—The bonded debt, from time to time and how paid, funded or extinguished.

Fourth—The amount of stock issued from time to time, and for what purpose and to whom issued.

Fifth—How many railroad construction companies have been chartered and who were the officers and stockholders, promoters and beneficiaries thereof.

Sixth—Foreclosures, reconstructions

and consolidations, and who were "in it."

Seventh—The earnings of each road and what became of them.

Eighth—The salaries of railway officials and employees.

Ninth—The amount, character and value of all gifts of every kind to railroads and the amount of stock issued to municipalities, and what became of it.

Tenth—Any other interesting fact which the legislature may deem worthy of publication.

To the writer heretofore it doth seem that after the above is printed the people would understand the true relation of the railroads to the people and legislate more intelligently on freight rates.

We don't want ignorant legislation on a subject of such magnitude. Let us educate the people, instruct the legislature and do exact justice in the case as near as possible when we pass laws regulating railway transportation in Kansas.

Knowledge of a subject is the first requisite in correcting evils connected with it. Let us investigate, and then act, wisely, deliberately, justly and courageously.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING.

The Kansas City Star sent a member of its staff to the political Mecca of Kansas last week to interview the next governor of the state. The interview, including the pictures of all the members of the governor's household, covers four columns and half, all of which, except the pictures, is up to the Star's usual style in such enterprise. We make a few extracts:

"Of course," continued the governor-elect as he dipped into the olive bowl, "there's a lot of work connected with this job, and I don't know if the boys are hungry—and why shouldn't they be?—but they are not nearly so fierce as I imagined they would be. I saw an item in the papers the other day to the effect that I have 1,500 offices at my disposal; that I will put a wire edge on the state; that if anything will, but really that is an absurd exaggeration, for, as a matter of fact, I have only about thirty offices directly under my control."

Taking out "Rufe" Cone, who is introduced to all comers at "headquarters" as "the most ardent of the political party," only twenty-nine places remain. Further than this no one knows, for the governor-elect gives no one any satisfaction, telling each and all that when the matter comes up he will give their claims consideration.

Speaking of the message Mr. Lewelling said: "There was a representative of some New York financial paper out to see me yesterday to find what I was going to recommend in the way of financial legislation. The young man seemed to be interested in eight per cent. The minute anything will, but really that is an absurd exaggeration, for, as a matter of fact, I have only about thirty offices directly under my control."

"I don't know that our people, even as a national party, are tied to the subway plan as a ne plus ultra of financial relief; we want relief—even the bankers will admit that there is something wrong, but when we get things out of our minds and get to putting anybody down, we want to get to the fair and honest thing to relieve the financial pressure. I am rather inclined to think that the best method of arranging the relief is to establish government depositories for the surplus of the modern fund; various centers of population, with the power to lend money received at a fair rate of interest. This, of course, will prevent money from piling up at the great trade centers, and will also prevent its drain from the smaller cities and towns, which is the lament of the people. This, of course, is only my scheme. I am not infallible, and may be brought to see that it is not the best possible scheme."

Mr. Lewelling is receiving a great deal of attention in Wichita now. His neighbors on Fairmount hill gave him a reception first, and then the board of trade followed and the Kansas Traveling Men's association tendered him a banquet. The Kansas traveling men, it will be remembered, were the first to throw out the business of the state, and the Populists. At the board of trade reception Mr. Lewelling did not know one-half of his hosts, and a Wichita man, in speaking of Lewelling's limited acquaintance with the city, said: "Three weeks before the election Mr. Lewelling might have walked from the north end of Main street to Douglas avenue, and from there east on the avenue three miles, and not 100 men would have known who he was. He has had much to do since then, and he has had little time to make himself familiar with the city. And yet there is not today a man, woman or child in the city of Wichita who will not light for Lewelling. The town seemed to be in a fever of expectancy last summer to yell for him at the Populist state convention because they heard he was a Wichita man. That did a great deal to get him the nomination. Wichita never asks 'How?' or 'Why?' She only wants to know that it is 'Wichita'."

Wichita will stand by Lewelling. In every other town on earth, if a stranger should go into a group of citizens and begin talking about a new public man, some one of the group would be abusing the statesman, and say he was either an idiot or a dishonest or unscrupulous man. In all Wichita you cannot hear a word against Lewelling.

Such is the new governor of Kansas. A poor man, but not a demagogue; a firm man, but not an obstinate one; a hearty man, but not a flatterer; an honest man, but not a fanatic. He is very human, is Governor-elect Lewelling, and is liable to make the great mistake of standing by his friends, which when one discriminates between friends and pretended friends, is a dangerous precedent to establish. Wiser and stronger men than Governor-elect Lewelling have set out to do that thing, and at the end of their terms have been called traitors, scoundrels, and worse names, and have been disgraced and ruined.

"I suppose," said the gubernatorial novice, as he turned and left the reporter when the car drove in sight, "I suppose if you come to live here in six weeks or so, you will have no trouble finding people down in town who will abuse me. It'll be different then—perhaps." And he buttoned up his great coat and made for the little light on the prairie—where even then, in six or eight weeks, there will be a warm side, loving letters and the sweetest baby smile in the world to welcome him.

Bernard Kelly Not in It.

From the Emporia Republican.

Mr. Lewelling is a Congregationalist and Mr. Little, the next attorney-general, is a deacon in the church of the Methodist. The Methodists are losing their grip.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Kansas is Bounded.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

Four hundred miles long, two hundred miles wide, eight thousand miles deep, and reaching to the stars. This definition of Kansas, by a glorious Kansan now gone, must not be spoiled.

Kansas Roped In.

From the El Dorado News.

The solid south, while not electing a single Alliance member to congress, roped Kansas in to choose four or five. The solid south played the Republican end of the Farmers' Alliance for suckers and succeeded beautifully. Kansas and Nebraska with their seven Alliance members, make up the entire contingent in the national house of representatives."

A New Deal.

From the Leavenworth Times.

The defeat of the Republican party in Kansas, while it is pretty rough on life-long Republicans will undoubtedly, in the end, prove a blessing to the party. It will rid it of the domination of the gang that have been controlling it and turning it in their own interest for so many years. These must now be shaken off. They have dragged the party into deep waters and will destroy it if their deadly grip on it is not broken. They must be cast off and more honest and abler men brought to the front to lead us.

A Point for the Divisionists.

From the Emporia Republican.

The proposition to divide Kansas into two states has been raised several times but heretofore it has always come from the eastern portion of the state. Now it is a western editor who starts the cry and gives as his reasons that the eastern half is the hotbed of calamity and all the ills that the state has ever known. If the editor will examine the returns from the recent election he will find that the western half of the state, Second and Fourth were the only districts in the state that returned Republican congressmen. Let the westerners cast the beam out of their own eye.

To be Governor.

From the Kansas City Star.

"The greatest ignis fatuus that we know of in this region is the governorship of Kansas. A. W. Smith has been chasing it for years, only to see it pass to a man never heard of, without the slightest connection with the growth or development of the state, or any political or other pull. John Martin bent his whole life on reaching it, and after he served the allotted time he laid down and died. L. U. Humphrey's life has been a hell on earth. It ruined Thomas Carney. Charles Robinson, the first governor, had a worse time than Humphrey. John Peter St. John turned out to be a fake and a fraud. We doubt if a man serving in that capacity will say that the honor and the pay was in the least commensurate with the vexation and interest engendered. Perhaps the people might be more reasonable, but wait until Lewelling tackles the police commissioners of the cities of the first class."

"Isn't Fair.

From the Topeka Democrat.

It seems to be a curious spectacle in the light of recent events in Kansas to see a body of seventy Kansas people under the leadership of the chairman of the People's party of this state, leave Kansas immediately after the election and start for that socialistic, communistic colony called Topolobampo.

Why, we would ask, is there any necessity for this? Is there any necessity for this?

If the People's party is to bring about the millennium in government, and make the Southwestern state the modern Garden of Eden, as far as barrenness of all laws is concerned, is not this the Mecca for all people of a Bellamy turn of mind, instead of Old Mexico?

We spring this query at this time because we do not think it proper or consistent for the chairman of the People's party and his cohorts to skip out, after having turned the hose on, and leave us to hold the bag. If anybody is entitled to clear out of Kansas at this time, we think the Republicans and Democrats should start for the first throw out of the box. This April fool business in Kansas, with a cold, hard winter staring one in the face, seems to be a joke.

BEING AN EMPRESS.

Some of the Duties of the Kaiserin of Germany.

What is the use of being an empress? The consort of the German emperor rises at five o'clock in the morning, and has accomplished half a day's work before half the women whose not queens are out of bed, says the Youth's Companion.

No wife of the present cycle is supposed to look after her husband's linen. She is too busy with studying Browning and political economy. But the faithful kaiserin has personal charge of the linen belonging to her royal spouse, and the honor of sewing on a button or putting a few stitches in an imperial sock is one rarely coveted by the maid of honor.

When one remembers that the august personage travels with twenty-two tin cases containing his wearing apparel, cooked hats, helmets and uniforms, and reflects upon the amount of linen required, it may be inferred that this care of the linen is no easy task.

One servant has charge of the headgear, another mental of the boots, the wife of the royal shirts. And what is this empress of Germany doing just now, when the average wife has sent her children to their grandmothers or has sent them in charge of maids while she dances from one delight to another?

The empress is at Felixstowe, with her five boys, teaching them, or at least all of them that can navigate, the noble art of swimming, at which she is an expert. This gracious lady is not exactly beautiful, being a little over-stout, but she has one rare charm—the most beautiful arms in the world. At least, that is what the emperor says.

HARD TO BELIEVE.

A FLORIDA MEN GROWS FOUR CABBAGE HEADS ON ONE STALK.

A WHALE, recently captured in Arctic waters, was found to have embedded in its side a harpoon that belonged to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

A SHARK, recently washed ashore at Midland, British Columbia, had two distinct tails, three perfect eyes and what appeared to be the rudiment of a fin or slipper hanging to the under jaw.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., has a wonderful freak of nature, it is claimed, in the shape of a live calf with a bulldog's head. It is further stated that the entire head has all the formations of the bulldog.

HERRICK SHEPARD, an aged and eccentric citizen of Davis county, Ia., was recently buried at Drakeville, in the same county and state, in a coffin built in exact imitation of the easy chair in which he had sat for years.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS

Plenty of Room for Visitors to the Columbian Exposition.

George W. Childs Tells Through His Paper of His Personal Observations While at the Dedication of the Fair Buildings.

For the reason that reports to the contrary have been widely published, it is desirable that it should be understood that, during the continuance of the Columbian fair at Chicago, in 1893, there is every reason to believe that there will be ample accommodations provided for all persons, no matter how great their number, who may wish to visit the exposition.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes this statement upon the basis of personal observation and investigation of the length and breadth of Chicago's existing and projected resources. The number of the entirely respectable hotels of the city is already exceedingly large. Some of them are as architecturally magnificent and as sumptuously provided with all the appliances and fittings of luxurious living as the most exacting could demand. The charges of all the hotels of this class are high, but not exorbitantly so, or, in fact, no higher than they are justified in being by the luxuries and comforts provided for guests, or than are the rule in the best hotels of other cities.

Those which may be called the second-class hotels, in which many luxuries and all the comforts of agreeable living may be enjoyed, are still more numerous. Their charges are not high, being no higher than those of similar hotels in Philadelphia or New York.

There are many third and fourth-class hotels in Chicago, decent, cleanly and fairly comfortable, the charges of which are so low as not to tax unduly the holiday purse of the average salary or wage-earner.

In addition to the hotels the name of respectable boarding and lodging houses of higher or lower class, higher or lower prices, is legion. Further, there is in Chicago a class of flat houses scarcely known in this or in any eastern city. It is a class of houses generally of three stories, each entire story being a separate flat, all having a common entrance and stairway, but each having its own hallway.

Many of these flat houses are situated in the pleasantest parts of the city, are handsomely constructed without and within, and a large proportion of them are elegantly furnished and supplied with housekeeping facilities. These flats, in good neighborhoods, rent for from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month. Others having more rooms and in more pretentious houses rent for from forty to fifty dollars per month. Restaurants of all classes are numerous and their prices are generally moderate.

It is scarcely possible that at any time between the opening and the closing days of the fair there will be a vast multitude in Chicago than there was during the days of dedication week. The presence of foreign and native dignitaries; of the highest officials of all countries, of the federal and state governments of the United States; of the most distinguished and representative men of the new world and the old, together with the imposing ceremonial attendant upon the dedication of the fair, attracted to the Columbian city an enormous body of strangers. There can be no next year no celebration of similar importance or dignity to draw so many far and near visitors to Chicago. Yet with its present accommodations all the city's guests during the dedication season were well bestowed, and as far as the Ledger's observation went, at no more than a fair cost.

Great as the accommodations were they will be very much greater during the summer of 1893, and in furnishing them care has been taken to provide for the poorest as well as the richest. As an instance of the many preparations which are making for the bestowal of visitors to the fair may be mentioned the construction in six sections of a hotel near the fair grounds which will accommodate, when finished, six thousand persons at a charge of one dollar per day for rooms without meals. Another hotel of high class and vast proportions is being erected within five minutes' walk of the exposition on the lake front, and these two, of different classes, will have many competitors.

The result of the Ledger's observation is that no one need stay away from the Columbian fair through fear of not being able to get any sort of accommodations required and at a fair price for the kind required, whether it be that of the most sumptuous and luxurious or the plainest and simplest, yet respectable, cleanly and comfortable.

The Growth of Rocks.

Rocks do not grow in the sense that a plant grows. They may increase by accretion, and they may undergo chemical change. The old sea bed being lifted up becomes sandstone and limestone; the volcanic ash and lava strewn over the